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(54) **Dry expansible sealant and baffle composition and product**

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Matière d'étanchéité sèche, compositions et produits

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D scription

Background of the Invention

1. Field of th Invention

This invention relates to a dry, initially non-tacky, heat expansible sealant and baffle composition which is formable into a desired shape so that upon insertion of a sealant product of predetermined shape into a cavity such as the hollow post structure of an automobile or similar vehicle, followed by heat induced expansion thereof, it serves as a highly effective sealant and acoustic baffle within that cavity.

In particular, the invention concerns a heat expansible sealant and baffle composition which after being formed into a desired configuration is adapted to be placed within a vehicle post or other body cavity in a position such that when the vehicle body is subjected to a primer and/or paint baking operation or other process which elevates the temperature of the environment surrounding the vehicle body, the shaped sealant and baffle product expands to an extent that the expanded component serves to attenuate annoying sounds that would otherwise pass through the cavity. The expanded product also functions to seal the cavity and thereby prevent infiltration of moisture, dust, air, other undesirable fluids, and sound.

2. Description of the Prior Art

During the fabrication of automobiles, trucks and similar over-the-road vehicles, many body components present cavities which require sealing to prevent ingress of moisture and contaminants which can cause corrosion of the body parts. This is especially true with respect to unibody structures in which a heavy frame is replaced with a structurally designed space frame that inherently presents a number of moisture and contaminant collecting cavities. These cavities also serve as passages which attenuate noise and other sounds transmitted therethrough during normal use of the vehicle. For example, the upright post structure of a vehicle's body defining a portion of a respective window opening presents an elongated passage or cavity which can collect moisture and contaminants and also transmit annoying sounds unless the passage or cavity is at least partially filled with a sealant material that blocks entrance of moisture and debris, and that also serves as a baffle for muting sounds that would otherwise be transmitted along the length of the passage or cavity. There are other irregular cavities in a vehicle body which desirably are sealed to prevent moisture and contaminants from entering that area and being conveyed to other parts of the interior of the vehicle body.

Many attempts have been made to seal these cavities, including spraying of a sealant into the cavity, introduction of foam products into such cavities, and use of fiberglass matting and the like. These past efforts have not been entirely satisfactory because of the inefficiency of the sealing and baffling methods, the relatively high cost of the sealing process, and the fact that erratic sealing has resulted in many instances.

Foaming in place has not been totally satisfactory because of the difficulty in controlling where the foam travels upon introduction of the foam into a vehicle body cavity or the like, and the fact that more foam than is actually needed is usually introduced into the body cavity to provide some degree of redundancy in preventing entry of moisture into the cavity during use of the vehicle. Furthermore, foams have a finite life insofar as flexibility is concerned before becoming rigid, thus limiting the time available during which the foam may be introduced into the vehicle cavity. In addition, if the interior surface of the cavity had a somewhat oily surface, the foams would not adequately adhere to that surface and provide an effective seal.

Other types of foam or foamable products are tacky in nature and thus cannot readily be be positioned at the exact required disposition in the selected cavity. Certain sealant and baffling materials also are sensitive to the elevated temperature conditions to which a vehicle body may be subjected during fabrication of a vehicle thus causing disruption of the sealant and sound attenuating properties of the sealant.

Summary of the Invention

It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to provide a dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle composition which expands when heated so that upon shaping and forming of the material into a component of predetermined configuration, that component may then be introduced into a vehicle body cavity or the like in disposition whereby upon elevation of the temperature of the environment surrounding the vehicle body, the component undergoes expansion to the extent that it serves as a sound attenuating barrier and seals the body cavity against infiltration of moisture and air thus preventing internal corrosion.

This principal obj ct of the invention is accomplished by combining predetermined proportions of an ethylene-α, β ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, partially metallic ion neutralized ionomer, a h at activated blowing agent and a tackifier, and that may be formed into a dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component of a

predetermined size and shape. The outer surface of the component is n t sticky or tacky when formed and shaped, but becomes tacky upon expansion as a result of elevation of the temperature of the product while positioned within a body cavity to be sealed. As a result, the expansible product adheres to the surfac of the structure d fining the cavity to be sealed during expansion and remains in place with full sealing being obtained.

A further significant object of the invention is to provide a dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component for s aling and providing an acoustic baffle for a vehicle body cavity or the like which may be formulated from materials which expand to a required degree at an elevated temperature to which the vehicle body is subjected during at least a part of the manufacturing operation. The vehicles are generally subjected to a high temperature bake cycle, for example, within the range of about 150°C to 250°C, and preferably about 160°C, in a bake/enamel oven following vehicle body shop work. After interior and exterior seam sealing, underbody coating and application of an exterior paint, the vehicle is directed through a low bake paint oven maintained at a temperature of 115°C to about 150°C, and preferably about 120°C. Therefore, it is desirable that the expansible sealant and baffle component which is placed in a body cavity to be sealed, be responsive to the elevated temperature encountered in one or more of the baking ovens in order to undergo sufficient foaming to seal and provide an acoustic baffle for the vehicle cavity.

Another important object of the invention is the fact that the materials from which the expansible component is formed do not undergo significant deterioration during their normal life cycle under widely varying moisture and temperature climatic conditions.

Also an important object hereof is to provide a dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component which is made up of cross-linked polymeric materials that allow selective variation of the degree of cross linking obtained so that the component may be designed to effectively seal any one of a number of structural cavities of differing cross-sectional area and shape, and to expand at a predetermined, specific temperature, within a relatively wide range of temperatures, that may occur in a manufacturing operation.

The invention also relates to a method of sealing and providing an acoustic baffle for a vehicle cavity or the like wherein a seal for such cavity may be obtained by the straightforward steps of simply combining an ionomer, a blowing agent and a tackifier, forming of such combination into a solid block, placing the block thus formed in the cavity to be sealed, and then subjecting the cavity defining structure to an elevated temperature sufficient to effect expansion thereof.

European Patent Application No. 0 383 498 by Exxon Chemical Patents Inc. describes a shaped foamable part which can be used in car pillars or the like that is based on a polymer containing units derived of ethylene and an olefinically unsaturated methyl acrylate (E-Ma). A cross linking agent and a blowing agent are combined with the E-Ma in order to effect foaming and curing of the product at a temperature within the range of 110°C to 190°C. By virtue of the fact that the E-Ma has a broad molecular weight range, it is not possible to tailor the formulation so that it begins to foam at a particular temperature or relatively narrow temperature range. This means that control over foaming is difficult, if not impractical to obtain, because the different molecular weight fractions melt at different temperatures. When the part to be foamed in place is elevated to the bake oven temperature, that may not result in melting of all portions of the E-Ma, thus, limiting the degree of foaming, or causing non-homogenous and therefore unacceptable expansion and cell size.

By virtue of the utilization of ionomer base polymers which have ionic bonds, it is possible to tailor the sealant and baffle product so that it will undergo melting and consequent expansion at a fairly narrow temperature range. As a consequence, the base polymer uniformly melts at the selected temperature so that complete expansion and substantially uniform cell formation is obtained at the mandated oven bake temperature of the manufacturing process. Furthermore, the more uniform temperature melt profile obtained by use of ionomer type base polymer results in a greater cross linking density in the final expanded baffle and sealant product, not only because of the ionic bonds available along with co-valent bonds, but also because of the greater degree of melting that occurred at time of expansion.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

A preferred dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component in accordance with the present invention is preferably formulated and prepared by first providing a quantity of base polymer. The base polymer, more fully described below, is an ethylene-α-β ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer ionomer composition which has been at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion such as zinc, sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium, aluminum and strontium.

From about 30 to about 80 parts by weight of this base polymer ionomer is combined with from about 0.1 to about 10 parts by weight of a blowing agent, more fully described below, that is activated only after being subjected to predetermined elevated temperature. The blowing agent is selected to effect expansion of a product containing the ionom r, at a temperature to which the product is subjected during use ther of in a manufacturing process.

It is also desirable that a tackifier constitu nt more fully described below b added to th combination of the ionomer and blowing agent which imparts tackiness to at least the outer surface of a form d and shaped component prepared

from th ionomer-blowing agent combination, only after th temperature of the compon nt has been increased and after it may have undergone some degree of elevated temp rature induced expansion. Prior to levation of the temperature of the shaped component which has been formed from the ionomer-blowing agent combination, th component is dry, and the outer surface thereof is non-tacky. Best results have been obtained when the tackifi r constituent causes the out r surface of a component prepared from the ionomer, blowing ag nt, and tackifier to become sticky and tacky and after th molded component is raised to a temperature sufficient to activate the blowing agent in the formulation. From about 1 to about 10 parts by weight of a tackifier may be incorporated into the product formulation.

Other components, as discussed below, may be added.

Preferred embodiments for the above described process and the sealant and baffle components of the present invention are described in the dependent claims.

When the dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component is to be used for sealing body cavities of a vehicle, it is preferred that the blowing agent initiate expansion of the formed and shaped component at a temperature within a range of from about 100°C to about 200°C, and desirably from about 115°C to about 200°C. An especially preferred formulation in this respect includes a blowing agent that is activated at temperature of about 120°C to 160°C.

A dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle formulation for preparing a formed and shaped expansible component especially useful in sealing vehicle body cavities, and that will undergo expansion to a required degree when subjected to a predetermined elevated temperature during a manufacturing operation, may include:

Base Polymer

The base polymer is a copolymer of ethylene and an α,β ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid partially neutralized with a metallic ion. The base polymer is of the formulation E/X/Y, where E is ethylene, X is a carboxylic acid containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and Y is an optional alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, alkyl vinyl ether, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, vinyl acetate, or mixtures thereof, where alkyl groups are 1-12 carbon atoms, and wherein -

the acid groups in X are at least partially neutralized from 5-90%,
E is at least 50 weight % of E/X/Y,
X is 1-35 weight % of E/X/Y, and
Y is 0-49% weight % of E/X/Y.

Illustrative of the α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids useful in the preparation of said ionic copolymer are acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, ethacrylic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, and monoesters of itaconic acid, maleic acid, and fumaric acid.

It is preferred that the metal be zinc, although useful results can be obtained using other metal cations such as sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium, aluminum, and strontium in place of zinc. Procedures for preparing these ionomers are described in U.S. patent 3,264,272.

An especially useful composition is an ionomer made up of metal ion partially neutralized ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymers.

Although the melt index, as measured per ASTM D-1238, is desirably from 0.2 to 14, the ionomer chosen for a particular application should have a melt index that will give a required degree of expansion of the shaped and formed component prepared therefrom.

Blowing Agent

From about 0.1 part to about 10 parts of an azodicarbonamide, or a benzene-sulfonyl hydrazide is the preferred blowing agent. The hydrazide may be a p,p'-oxybis(benzene-sulfonyl hydrazide), for example, Uniroyal Chemical Celogen® OT, or p-toluene sulfonyl hydrazide sold by Uniroyal Chemical as Celogen® TSH. The desired range of Celogen® OT is preferably from about 2 parts by weight to about 8 parts by weight of the final product, while the range of Celogen® TSH additive is from about 0.1% part to about 5% parts by weight and preferably from about 0.1% part to about 2% parts by weight of the total formulation.

Uniroyal Chemical Celogen® AZ 130 or 3990 azodicarbonamides are suitable blowing agents, as are modified azodicarbonamides such as Uniroyal Chemical Celogen® 754 or Celogen® 765. The Celogen® AZ blowing agents are preferably provided at a level from about 4 parts by weight to about 9 parts by weight of the final product.

The listed blowing agents are preferred because each serves to effect expansion of the sealant and baffle component at an elevated temperature level normally present during passage of the automobile body or other similar cavity defining structure through a bake oven. The temperature of the bake oven in v hicle manufacturing processes is generally of th order of 115°C to about 200°C.

The pr ferred blowing agent is of a chemical nature as opposed to a physical blowing agent. Th blowing agent

may be made up of a combination of agents depending upon th degree of expansion desir d for a particular application. Therefore, th choice of blowing agent is dependant upon the desired degree of expansion, the required cell structure, and the automobile or other manufacturers oven bak schedule.

Tackifiers

It is also preferred that a tackifier be incorporated in the formulation to be molded and shaped into the expansible sealant and baffle component. The tackifier constituent should be of a nature to cause the outer surface of the molded and shaped component to become sticky and tacky upon expansion of the component by the blowing agent, but not of characteristics such that the outer surface of the component exhibits tackiness or is sticky after molding and before expansion of the component. It is therefore desirable that the molded and shaped sealing and baffle component which is to be strategically placed in a cavity that is to be sealed and acoustically baffled, have a dry, initially non-tacky surface. However, the tackifier additive preferably has the property of causing the outer surface of the component to become tacky and sticky when the component is subjected to an elevated temperature sufficient to cause the blowing agent to effect expansion of the component to the preferred 100% to 1500% extent.

In order to enhance the adhesive properties of the base polymer (and any additive polymer included therewith) at the bake temperature to which the sealant and baffle product is subjected, the tackifier constituent desirably should have the following characteristics: a relatively low average number molecular weight, i.e. 3000 or less; no significant crystallinity; a ring and ball softening point of at least about 50°C and preferably higher than that value; and that is compatible with the base polymer and/or the additive polymer. Compatibility in this respect can be determined by preparing a blend at a temperature of about 177°C (350°F) of the tackifier and base polymer/additive polymer formulation, pouring of the blend onto a support surface to form a relatively thin layer, and to then determine the flexibility of that sheet at room temperature. The materials should exhibit no cracking or stress whitening and flex freely without cracking when bent. To achieve compatibility, the acid functionality of the tackifier constituent can be adjusted.

From about 1 to about 10 parts by weight of the tackifier should be included in the formulation. Exemplary tackifiers in this respect include: alkyl phenol-formaldehyde novolak resin (Akrochem® P-90); partially polymerized (dimerized) rosin (Hercules Polypale® rosin); pentaerythritol ester of disproportioned tall oil rosin (Arizona Chemical Zonester® 65 having a melting point of 65°C); hydrogenated pentaerythritol ester rosin (Hercules Pentalyn® H); low molecular weight, non-polar, aromatic (petroleum-derived monomers) thermoplastic resin (Hercules Picco® 5000 and 6000 series aromatic hydrocarbon resins, in particularly the 5100 and 6100 resins having a ring and ball temperature of 100°C); glycerol ester of rosin (Hercules Vinsol® Ester Gum); and octylphenol-formaldehyde phenolic resin (PMC Specialties Group, Inc. Dyphene® 8318).

Particularly useful tackifiers comprise α-methyl styrene polymers of the type available from Amoco and identified as Resin 18-XXX. The specific numbers substituted for "XXX" in the resin designations indicate the approximate softening point in degrees fahrenheit (ring and ball value) of the specific resin. For example, Resin 18-210 has a softening point of 210°F, Resin 18-240 has a softening point of 245°F, and Resin 18-290 has a softening point of 286°F. The viscosity of Amoco Resin 18-210 on the Gardner-Holdt (40% toluene) scale is J-L, Resin 18-240 is U-V, and Resin 18-290 is Z-Z_1. The molecular weight (Mechrolab) of Resin 18-210 is 685, Resin 18-240 is 790 and Resin 18-290 is 960.

A number of tackifying resins having a wide variety of melting points are useful in the polymer composition of the present invention. For example, in the case of Hercules Picco® 6100, the "100" in the designator indicates the ring and ball of the polymeric material. When this tackifier is blended with the preferred ethylene-α,β ethylenically unsaturated, carboxylic acid partially metal ion neutralized ionomer and an ethylene methacrylic acid or ethylene vinyl acetate additive polymer if present (both having a melting point of about 85°C), a physical polymer matrix is formed. When the admixture is a solid, the thermoplastic characteristics are dominant. As the temperature of the material is increased to a level above about 100°C (as for example, in a car manufacturer's paint/primer baking and/or curing oven), melting of the tackifier begins to occur. Thus, the liquid tackifying resin or polymer is able to wet out the metal substrates surrounding the expansible sealant and baffle product.

If desired, combinations of the listed tackifiers may be incorporated in the sealant and acoustic baffle formulation. In most instances, no more than about three of the tack-ifiers are used in the combination.

Optional Additive Polymers

Additive polymers may optionally be incorporated in the sealant and acoustic baffle formulation, with a cross-linking agent then being added to couple the additive with the ionomer base polymer. An additive polymer(s) is added to the sealant and baffle formulation to increase the melt index thereof, so long as the copolymer is compatible with the ionomer base polymer, and provided the cost of such additive polymer is within a practical range.

Each of th additive polymers preferably is of the formulation E/X/Y where E is ethylen , X is an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and Y is an alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylat , alkyl vinyl ether, carbon

monoxide, sulfur dioxide, vinyl acetate or mixture thereof, where the alkyl groups are 1-12 carbon atoms, and wherein -

E is at least 50 weight % of E/X/Y,
X is 0-35 weight % of E/X/Y, and
Y is 0-45 weight % of E/X/Y.

The preferred additive polymers are chosen from the group consisting of ethylene methacrylic acid polymers, or ethylene vinyl acetate polymers. Two or more additive polymers may be present. Each additive polymer may be present in an amount of from about 1 part to about 20 parts by weight. Preferably about 10 parts to 20 parts by weight of an additive polymer of the composition ethylene/methacrylic acid, and about 1 part to 20 parts by weight of an additive polymer of the composition ethylene/vinyl acetate having a melt index of about 10 to about 500 per ASTM D-1238.

The additive polymer serves to increase the overall flexibility of the sealant and baffle component upon expansion thereof within a structural cavity, provide directional expansion control, imparts melt control as well as cell control, and increases cold impact resistance.

The quantity of additive polymer added is related to and dependant to a certain extent upon the proportion of an optional filler that may be added.

The preferred additive polymer is Nucrel® 599 which has a melt index of 500 per ASTM D-1238. Nucrel® 599 is a copolymer of 90 weight % ethylene and 10 weight % MAA based on total additive polymer (E/10%MAA).

When ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) is utilized as the additive polymer, the EVA chosen should have a melt index of from about 10 to about 500. Again, the quantity added (from about 1 part by weight to about 20 parts by weight) is largely a function of the amount of filler added to the formulation.

Styrene type rubbers may also be used as an additive polymer, as for example, styrene-butadiene-styrene block polymers, styrene-isoprene-styrene block polymers, and styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene block polymers, or slightly cross-linked, styrene-butadiene type synthetic rubbers sold under the trade designation Ameripol Synpol SBR 1009. Preferably these styrene type rubbers would be added in an amount of about 1 part to about 10 parts and more preferably from about 2 parts to about 5 parts of the block polymers and in an amount of from about 1 part to about 10 parts and more preferably from about 1 part to about 4 parts of the SBR type rubber.

Cross-Linking Agent

A cross-linking agent is normally incorporated in the formulation in those instances where an additive polymer is added in order to further cross-link the polymers during the bake cycle, and to increase the degree of curing of the polymers. Any free radical initiator cross-linking agent that is compatible with the ionomer base polymer and the additive polymer may be utilized in the present formulation, although a peroxide based cross-linking agent is preferred. A,a'-bis(t-butylperoxy) diisopropylbenzenes (40%) on clay are the most preferred (e.g., Akrochem Retilox® F 40 KEP) cross-linking agents, although Volkup® 40 KE and peroxides such as dicumyl peroxide (Dicup® 40 P) have also been found to be satisfactory. In most instances, from about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight of the peroxide cross-linking agent is provided in the sealant and acoustic baffle formulation.

Activators

Optionally, an activator may be included in the sealant and acoustic baffle formulation for the purpose of reducing the temperature of activation of the chemical blowing agent, or the combination of such agents. Specifically, an activator such as a surface coated, oil treated urea (Uniroyal Chemical BIK® OT) may be added to the formulation with from about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight, and desirably from about 1 part to about 2 parts by weight of the BIK OT activator being provided in the sealant and acoustic baffle component.

Zinc oxide may also be incorporated in the formulation as an activator with the range of incorporation being from about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight and desirably from about 0.5 part to about 2 parts by weight of the ZnO being provided in the sealant and baffle formulation.

Other optional activators include from about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight of calcium and/or zinc stearate, or polyethylene glycol in the expansible sealant and baffle component.

The amount of activator for the blowing agent(s) which is added is depended upon the degree of expansion required of the sealant and baffle product. For example, a composition which is formulated to expand about 400% will require one type of activation system, while a composition formulated to expand 1,000% will have a different activation system, as is common knowledge to formulators of expandable materials.

Plasticizers

Another optional component in the formulation is a plasticizer to soften the polymer matrix and reduce the m lting point of the ion mer(s). The plasticizer may be present in an amount from about 1 part to about 15 parts by weight in the sealant and acoustic baffle component. A preferred plasticizer is diisooctylphthalat (DIOP). Other useful plasticizers include DNIP, DIDP and naphthenic oils. The amount of the plasticizer included is dependant upon the quantity of rubber co-polymer added, and the filler concentration.

Fillers

If desired, fillers may also be added to the sealant and acoustic baffle formulations. From about 1 part to about 20 parts by weight of calcium carbonate (Thomasville Regency #7) or barium sulfate (Cyprus #22 Barytes) may be included in the expansible sealant and baffle component.

Adhesion Promoters

Additives may be incorporated in the formulation to further improve adhesion of the expanded component to certain substrates. Exemplary adhesion promoters include the organosilanes, car-boxylated resins, resins containing maleic anhydride, and similar materials. From about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight of the promoter is normally adequate.

Pigments

Pigments can be added to the formulation to meet a particular customers specifications. Generally, the amount of the pigment(s) will be within the range from about 1 part to about 5 parts by weight and may include carbon black, titanium dioxide, or other compatible colored pigments.

Example 1

Preparation of a composition useful for preparing a sealant and baffle product having the desired characteristics of the present invention is preferably carried out by adding the ionomer material, the tackifying resin, and additive polymers and rubber type materials if used, to a clean high intensity mixer such as a Banbury-type mixer, or a high shear mixer such as a Baker/Perkins-type mixer. The constituents are mixed in the mixing vessel under high shear until a homogenous admixture is obtained.

Any fillers that are to be incorporated into the composition are then added to the mixer, along with adhesion promoters and any optional pigments. Again, the constituents are subjected to high shear while being mixed until a homogenous admixture is attained.

A coolant at a suitable temperature level should be directed into the coils or heat exchange surfaces of the mixer for a time period as may be required to assure that the temperature of the composition in the mixture does not exceed a level of about 95°C and preferably no more than about 80°C, before blowing and curing agents are added to the mixer. If the blowing and curing agents were added at a temperature above the indicated maximum level, premature expansion and cross-linking could occur, thus, making the material unusable.

After it has been determined that the temperature of the composition in the mixture does not exceed the maximum 95°C level, and desirably no more than about 80°C, the blowing agent(s), accelerator(s), cross-linking agent(s), and plasticizer(s) if used are added to the mixer and subjected to high intensity shear for 3 to 5 minutes.

The material is thereafter removed from the mixer and processed through a two-roll mill maintained at a temperature of about 55°C to cool the admixture.

The resulting bulk composition is then subjected to a pelletizing operation, or extruded into sheet stock, rods or sticks, or a simple continuous form. The extruded material is then subjected to a pelletizing step. "Pelletizing" in this context means subjecting the bulk material out of the mixer, or the extruded shapes, to a process such as grinding, cutting, or any equivalent function which reduces the size of the composition into small pellets which can flow easily into an extruder or molder. The beads resulting from the pelletizing step normally will be about 0.32 cm (1/8 inch) in diameter.

As a specific example of the invention, the following materials were admixed in a Banbury mixer for a time period sufficient to obtain a homogeneous product.

Example 1		
Manufacture	Raw Material	% by Weight
DuPont	Surlyn® 9970	54.0%
DuPont	Nucrel® 599	10.0%
Ameripol	SBR 1009	2.0%
Hercules	Picco 6100	7.5%
Pfizer	Ultrapflex $CaCO_3$	12.0%
Ricon Resins	Ricon 156C	3.0%
Uniroyal	Celogen AZ-130	4.9%
Uniroyal	Celogen OT	2.1%
Akrochem	Zinc Oxide	1.5%
Akrochem	Peroximon DC-40P	3.0%

The formulation of this example will expand about 400% when subjected to a temperature sufficient to activate the blowing agent therein.

Example 2					
Other suitable formulations include the following:					
Mfg.	Raw Material	Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3	Batch 4
DuPont	Surlyn® 9450[1]	64.00%	64.00%	64.00%	64.00%
DuPont	Nucrel® 010[2]	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%
Arizona Chemical	Zonester 65	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	9.00%
Thomasville	Regency #7 $CaCO_3$	3.50%	3.00%	3.00%	*****
Uniroyal	Celogen® AZ-130	3.50%	3.50%	*****	3.50%
Uniroyal	Celogen® OT	3.50%	3.50%	7.00%	3.50%
Uniroyal	BIK OT	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	ZnO	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Akrochem	Volkup 40 KE Peroxide	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

[1]SURLYN® 9450 is a co-polymer of 91 weight % ethylene and 9 weight % methacrylic acid based on total polymer (E/9%MAA), 18% neutralized with Zn.

[2]NUCREL® 010 is a co-polymer of 80 weight % ethylene/10 weight % butyl acrylate/10 weight % methacrylic acid with a melt index of 10.

Example 3

The following materials were admixed in a Banbury mixer for a time period sufficient to obtain a homogeneous product.

Example 3

Raw Material	Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3	Formula 4	Formula 5	Formula 6	Formula 7	Formula 8	Formula 9	Formula 10
Surlyn® 9450[3]	80.0%	79.0%	80.5%	64.0%	64.0%	52.0%				
Surlyn® 9950[4]							64.0%			
Surlyn® 9970[5]				16.0%				64.0%	64.0%	60.0%
Nucrel® 010[6]					16.0%	28.0%	16.0%			
Nucrel® 599[7]								16.0%	16.0%	15.0%
SBR 1009										5.0%
Tackifying resin	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	9.5%	10.0%	9.5%
Calcium Carbonate	3.0%	3.0%	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%				
Kevlar® Fiber/Talc							3.5%			
Celogen® AZ	7.0%	7.0%	4.9%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%		4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Celogen® OT				3.0%	3.5%	3.5%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Urea	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	
Zinc Oxide		1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%
Volkup® 40 KE	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.5%		
Dicup® 40 P								0.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Example 3 (continued)

Testing/Opinions

Expansion											
Volume[8] 30 In. @ 325°F Vertical[8]	Mean	422.2%	934.7%	587.0%	222.1%	275.8%	270.4%	293.0%	353.7%	344.0%	440.2%
	St. Dev.	13.2%	100.1%	44.7%	19.4%	59.3%	26.2%	53.5%	43.5%	21.7%	38.6%
	Mean	242.4%	493.7%	798.2%	140.8%	210.1%	156.2%	214.0%	299.6%	273.2%	341.9%
	St. Dev.	31.8%	40.2%	100.5%	9.8%	11.0%	16.9%	21.2%	16.2%	17.3%	13.4%
Volume[8] 30 In. @ 350°F Vertical[8]	Mean	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	700.4%	663.0%	591.1%
	St. Dev.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	51.8%	20.0%	59.4%
	Mean	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	447.7%	367.9%	394.4%
	St. Dev.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	11.1%	15.5%	8.7%
Comments		1st Batch with metal adhesion.							Dual bakes for specific auto plant.	Dual bakes for specific auto plant.	Dual bakes for specific auto plant.

[3]SURLYN® 9450 is a co-polymer of 91 weight % ethylene and 9 weight % methacrylic acid based on total polymer (E/9%MAA), 18% neutralized with Zn. with a melt index of 5.
[4]SURLYN® 9950 is E/15%MAA 23% neutralized with zinc with a melt index of 5.5.
[5]SURLYN® 9970 is E/15%MAA 22% neutralized with zinc with a melt index of 14.
[6]NUCREL® 010 is a co-polymer of 80 weight % ethylene/10 weight % butyl acrylate/10 weight % methacrylic acid with a melt index of 10.
[7]NUCREL® 599 is a co-polymer of 90 weight % ethylene /10 weight % methacrylic acid with a melt index of 500.
[8]Tested according to General Motors Specification GM9037P
[9]Tested according to General Motors Specification GM9764P

A select d formulation from the prec ding examples may be molded into a desired shape dependant upon the volume of th cavity to be sealed and baffl d, and the configuration of that cavity, to assur that the formed component will fully expand into s aling r lationship to the structural sidewalls and thereby pr vent ingress of moistur , dirt and other undesirabl materials.

The amount of expansion the material should exhibit is normally specified by th OEM manufacturers material specifications. The specifications are written to take into consideration weight required for the part, the area that requires sealing, and stresses imposed by the material on the structure being sealed while expanding in the baffle area. For example, in the case of automobiles, the upright tubular pillars on one side of the vehicle making up the vertical windshield frame, the intermediate pillar between the front and rear side windows, and the rear pillar are conventionally referred to as the A, B and C pillars, respectively. A pillar is a support member between the outer skin of the vehicle and support structure on the inside of the vehicle. These pillars vary in size and shape from vehicle to vehicle. It is desirable though that a sealant and baffle composition be incorporated in the tubular interior of these pillars to exclude sound and moisture incursion. In the case of a composition formulated in accordance with Example 1 above, which has an expansion value of 400%, a 75 mm x 75 mm pillar may be sealed to an extent of 5.0×10^{-4} m^3 area using a formed component that weighs 140 grams.

The actual size and shape of a sealant and baffle component of this invention to be used in sealing structures such as an automobile pillar, or other similar structure is often dictated by the user for a particular application, depending upon the nature of the structure to be sealed and the amount of expansion of the product when heated that is specified by the OEM manufacturer. In this respect, if the expansible ionomer product of this invention is molded, such as by injection molding, very intricate parts can be made. This enables the sealant and baffle end product to be engineered to operate at a maximum performance with the least amount of material.

Various techniques may be employed to secure the expansible ionomer sealant and baffle product in a desired location within the structure to be sealed before raising of the temperature of the product to a level to effect expansion thereof. In certain instances, the structure to be sealed has structural parts which will support the component in a desired location, particularly if the sealant and baffle product has been molded to a predetermined shape for that application. Other attachment means may be employed such as fasteners forming a part of the structure to be sealed, or fastening agents incorporated into the molded sealant and baffle product.

Application areas for the sealant and baffle composition of this invention in the automotive industry include both the body shop where metal fabrication, welding and body shop sealers are applied, as well as the down the line paint shop where interior and exterior seam sealing and underbody coating are also carried out in conjunction with application of exterior coatings.

The dry initially non-tacky expansible sealant and baffle component according to the present invention can be used for sealing and providing an acoustic baffle for structure defining an area which is at least partially enclosed and that is subjected to a predetermined elevated temperature during a manufacturing operation, which comprises the steps of introducing said dry non-tacky expansible sealant and baffle component into said area so that when the component is subjected to said elevated temperature, the component expands to an extent and the tackifier in association with the composition causes at least the outer surface of the component to become tacky and thereby adhesively bond to the surface of the structure defining said area, and the expanded component seals the area of the structure to present a baffle which substantially prevents infiltration of moisture and air and attenuates annoying sounds.

Specific embodiments are described in the dependent claims.

The vehicles are generally subjected to a high bake temperature from 150°C to about 200°C in the E (enamel)-coat/primer oven immediately following the body shop operations, and to a low bake temperature of from about 115°C to about 149°C in the paint oven. The component is placed in the structural cavity of the body, prior to conveyance of the vehicle body through the bake oven.

One vehicle manufacturer uses a high bake/enamel cycle wherein the vehicle is subjected to a temperature of 157°C for 25 minutes and a second 25 minute paint oven bake cycle at 115°C. Another manufacturer utilizes a high bake cycle of 20 minutes at 163°C and a 30 minute low bake cycle at 121°C.

Thus, the constituents making up the expansible sealant and baffle product, and particularly the blowing agent are chosen to assure expansion of the component to a desired degree and to a required extent for sealing a particular cavity of the vehicle body, when the vehicle is conveyed through a particular baking oven at a selectively controlled high or low bake temperature.

It has been found that the ionomer sealant and baffle composition of this invention exhibits superior sound attenuation as compared with other plastic/rubber foam systems at a significantly lower specific gravity. A lighter product made up of less material may therefore be used at an equal or greater sound attenuation than is the case with materials such as conventional rubber and other thermoplastic materials. The ionomer sealant and baffle composition hereof also has been found to have improved initial adhesion characteristics as compared with adhesion of conv ntional rubber and thermoplastic materials to metals typically used in original automobil manufacturing. The corrosion prevention properties of the ionomer sealant and baffle composition of this invention hav also been found to be better

than those properties of conventional foam sealants when used with the same metals. Also, the water absorption properties of the present ionomer sealant and baffle composition are far superior to previously available rubber and thermoplastic foams used for sealing purposes.

An important feature of the invention is the fact that the outer surface of the expansible sealant and acoustic baffle component becomes tacky during heating thereof in the bake cycle, so that the component during expansion comes into engagement with the structural component to be sealed, thereby providing a moisture impervious barrier, as well as serving as an acoustic baffle upon final cooling of the baffle and sealant material. Furthermore, materials may be chosen which in combination cause the component to expand to a required extent in the preferred range of from about 100% to about 1500% greater than the original volume of the expansible sealant and baffle component.

Claims

1. A dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component for sealing and providing an acoustic baffle which component expands and becomes tacky at at least the outer surface of said component when heated to a predetermined elevated temperature, characterized in that the component contains the following constituents or consists of the following constituents:

   about 30 to about 80 parts by weight of the component of at least one ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition which is at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion,
   about 0,1 to about 10 parts by weight of the component of at least one heat activable blowing agent, which heat activated blowing agent is present in a sufficient amount to increase the volume of the component when it is heated to said predetermined elevated temperature and
   at least one tackifier constituent in an amount from about 1 to about 10 parts by weight of the component to impart tackiness to at least the outer surface of the component when it is expanded at said predetermined elevated temperature.

2. Sealant and baffle component according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains at least one further constituent which is selected from a group comprising:

   additive polymers,
   cross-linking agents,
   activators, preferably activators for the activation of the heat activable chemical blowing agent,
   adhesion promoters for improving the adhesion of the expanded component to certain substrates,
   plasticizers,
   fillers,
   pigments and
   mixtures of two or more of the above stated further constituents.

3. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the metallic ion of the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition is selected from the group consisting of zinc, sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium, aluminum, strontium and mixtures of two or more of the above stated metallic ions, and wherein a preferred metallic ion of said group is zinc.

4. Sealant and baffle component according to one of the claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition which is at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion, has a melt index range as measured per ASTM D-1238 of from about 0,2 to about 14.

5. Sealant and baffle component according to one of the claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition which is at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion, is one of the formula

   E/X/Y

   in which

   E is ethylene,

X is an α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid which contains 3 to 8 carbon atoms and
Y is optionally present and an ethylenically unsaturated monomer which is preferably selected from the group comprising alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacyrlate, alkyl vinyl ether, vinyl acetate, carbon monoxide, sulfur- dioxide or mixtur s of two or mor of the above stated components in which the alkyl groups c ntain from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and

wherein the acid groups of X are at least partially neutralized to an extent of from 5 to 90%, and in which copolymer of formula E/X/Y the composition is preferably as follows:

E is at least 50 weight-% of E/X/Y,
X is 1-35 weight-% of E/X/Y, and
Y is 0-49 weight-% of E/X/Y.

6. Sealant and baffle component according to claim 5, characterized in that in the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition,

E is about 85% by weight of E/X/Y, and preferably
X is about 15% by weight of E/X/Y, and
Y is 0% by weight of E/X/Y.

7. Sealant and baffle component according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition is an ionomer which is made up of partially neutralized ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymers.

8. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 7, characterized in that in the ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition the carboxylic acid is neutralized to an extent of about 22% by weight thereof.

9. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the ethylene α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition has a melt index as measured by ASTM D-1238 of about 14.

10. Sealant and baffle component according to one of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the heat activable blowing agent is present in the component in such an amount that an increase in the volume of the component when raised to said elevated temperature, of from about 100% to about 1500% is caused, and wherein furthermore the heat activation of the heat activable blowing agent is preferably performable by heating the sealant and baffle component to a temperature in the range of about 100°C to about 200°C, preferably a temperature of about 160°C.

11. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the heat activable blowing agent is selected from the group comprising azodicarbonamides, benzene-sulfonyl hydrazides, toluene sulfonyl hydrazides and mixtures thereof, and wherein a preferred blowing agent is a p,p'-oxybis (benzene-sulfonyl hydrazide).

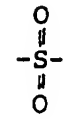
12. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 11, characterized in that the tackifier constituent is a resin material and/or a rosin material, preferably a material selected from the group comprising alkyl phenol-formaldehyde novolak resins, a partially polymerized (dimerized) rosin, a pentaerythritol ester of disproportioned tall oil rosin, a hydrogenated pantaerythritol ester rosin, a low molecular weight, non-polar, aromatic thermoplastic resin, a glycerol ester of rosin and mixtures of two or more of the above stated components.

13. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 2 to 12, which contains as further component an additive polymer, preferably an additive polymer which corresponds to the formula E/X/Y, wherein

E is a monomeric unit derived from ethylene,
X is a monomeric unit derived from an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid which comprises 3 to 8 carbon atoms and
Y is a monomeric unit which is derived from the monomers alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, alkyl vinyl ether, vinyl acetate or mixtures of said monomeric units in which monomeric units th alkyl groups have 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and

wherein the additive polymer optionally comprises in its structure groups of formula

and/or groups of formula



or wherein the additive polymer is selected from styrene type rubbers, preferably styrene-butadiene-styrene block polymers, styrene-isoprene-styrene block polymers, and styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene block polymers, and corresponding styrene type rubbers which are slightly cross-linked, like styrene-butadiene rubber cross linked with divinyl benzene.

14. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in claim 13, wherein the additive polymer corresponds to the formula E/X/Y,
and wherein

E is at least 50 % by weight of E/X/Y,
X is 0-35 % by weight of E/X/Y, and
Y is 0-45 % by weight of E/X/Y,

and wherein preferred additive polymers of the corresponding structure are selected from the group comprising ethylene-methacrylic acid polymers, ethylene-vinyl acetate polymers, and mixtures thereof.

15. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 2 to 14, characterized in that the additive polymer is present in an amount from about 1 to 20 parts by weight of the component.

16. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 2 to 15, characterized in that it comprises as further component a cross-linking agent in an amount of about 1 to about 5 parts by weight of said component, and wherein the cross-linking agent is preferably a free radical initiator, specially preferred a peroxide.

17. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in claim 16, wherein said peroxide is an α,α'-bis(t-butylperoxy)-diisopropylbenzene or a dicumyl peroxide.

18. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 2 - 17, characterized in that said component comprises from about 1 to about 15 parts by weight of a plasticizer, preferably a diisooctylphthalate.

19. Sealant and baffle component as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 18, characterized in that it contains:

about 64 parts by weight of the at least one ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition which is at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion,
about 7 parts by weight of the at least one heat activable blowing agent,
about 7,5 parts by weight of the at least one tackifier constituents and optionally
0 to about 3 parts by weight of a cross-linking agent.

20. Process for preparing the dry, initially non-tacky, expansible sealant and baffle component according to claim 1, characterized in that the following constituents are combined:

about 30 to about 80 parts by weight of the component of at least one ethylene-α,β-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid copolymer composition which is at least partially neutralized with a metallic ion,
about 0,1 to about 10 parts by weight of the component of at least one heat activabl blowing agent, which

heat activated blowing agent is present in a sufficient amount to increase the volume of the component when it is heated to said predetermined elevated temperature and at least one tackifier constituent in an amount from about 1 to about 10 parts by weight of the component to impart tackiness to at least the outer surface of the component when is is expanded at said predetermined elevated temperature, and optional further constituents,
and wherein the corresponding mixture is formed and shaped to result in the corresponding dry, initially non-tacky expansible sealant and baffle component.

21. Process as claimed in claim 20, characterized in that a baffle and sealant component according to one of the claims 2 to 19 is prepared.

22. Use of the dry initially non-tacky expansible sealant and baffle component according to claim 1 for sealing and providing an acoustic baffle for structure defining an area which is at least partially enclosed and that is subjected to a predetermined elevated temperature during a manufacturing operation, which comprises the steps of introducing said dry non-tacky expansible sealant and baffle component into said area so that when the component is subjected to said elevated temperature, the component expands to an extent and the tackifier in association with the composition causes at least the outer surface of the component to become tacky and thereby adhesively bond to the surface of the structure defining said area, and the expanded component seals the area of the structure to present a baffle which substantially prevents infiltration of moisture and air and attenuates annoying sounds.

23. Use according to claim 22, characterized in that a sealant and baffle component according to one of the claims 2 to 19 is used.

24. Use according to claim 22 or 23, characterized in that the elevated temperature to which the area where the baffle and sealant component had been introduced is submitted, in order to expand an adhesively bond said component, is a temperature in the range of 100°C to about 200°C, preferably a temperature in the range of 115 to 200°C, and specially preferred a temperature in the range of 120 to 160°C.

25. Use according to one of the claims 22 to 24, characterized in that through the heating of the area, where the sealant and baffle components had been introduced, said component increases in its volume from about 100% to about 1500%.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine trockene, anfänglich nicht klebrige, expandierbare Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente für das Abdichten und die Bereitstellung einer akkustischen Dämpfung, wobei die Komponente unter Erhitzen auf eine vorbestimmte erhöhte Temperatur expandiert und mindestens an der äusseren Oberfläche der genannten Komponente klebrig wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Komponente die folgenden Bestandteile enthält oder aus den folgenden Bestandteilen besteht:

   etwa 30 bis etwa 80 Gew.-Teile der Komponente mindestens einer Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung, die mindestens teilweise mit einem Metallion neutralisiert ist,
   etwa 0,1 bis etwa 10 Gew.-Teile der Komponente mindestens eines hitzeaktivierbaren Treibmittels, wobei das hitzeaktivierbare Treibmittel in einer Menge vorhanden ist, die ausreichend ist, das Volumen der Komponente zu erhöhen, wenn sie auf die genannte vorbestimmte erhöhte Temperatur aufgeheizt wird und
   mindestens eines klebrigmachenden Bestandteils in einer Menge von etwa 1 bis etwa 10 Gew.-Teilen der Komponente, um mindestens der äusseren Oberfläche der Komponente Klebrigkeit zu verleihen, wenn diese bei der genannten vorbestimmten erhöhten Temperatur expandiert wird.

2. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie mindestens einen weiteren Bestandteil enthält, welcher ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend:

   additive Polymere,
   Vernetzungsmittel,
   Aktivatoren, insbesonders Aktivatoren für die Aktivierung des hitzeaktivierbaren chemischen Treibmittels,
   Haftvermittler für die Verbesserung der Haftung der expandierten Komponente auf gewissen Substraten,
   Weichmacher,

Füllstoffe,
Pigment und
Mischungen von zwei oder mehr der oben genannten zusätzlichen Bestandteile.

3. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in Anspruch 1 oder 2 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Metallion der Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigten Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Zink, Natrium, Kalium, Lithium, Magnesium, Aluminium, Strontium und Mischungen von zwei oder mehr der oben genannten Metallionen, und wobei ein bevorzugtes Metallion der genannten Gruppe Zink ist.

4. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung, welche mindestens teilweise mit einem Metallion neutralisiert ist, einen Schmelzindexbereich, bestimmt gemäss ASTM D-1238, von etwa 0,2 bis etwa 14 aufweist.

5. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte CarbonsäureCopolymerzusammensetzung, die mindestens teilweise mit einem Metallion neutralisiert ist, die folgende Formel aufweist

E/X/Y

worin

E Ethylen ist,
X eine α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure ist, die 3 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, und
Y wahlweise anwesend ist ein ethylenisch ungesättigtes Monomer ist, welches vorzugsweise ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend Alkylacrylat, Alkylmethacrylat, Alkylvinylether, Vinylacetat, Kohlenmonoxid, Schwefeldioxid oder Mischungen von zwei oder mehr der oben genannten Komponenten, in welchen die Alkylgruppen von 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatomen enthalten, und

worin die Säuregruppen von X in einem Ausmass von 5 bis 90 % mindestens teilweise neutralisiert sind, und in welchem Copolymer der Formel E/X/Y die Zusammensetzung vorzugsweise wie folgt ist:

E ist mindestens 50 Gew.-% von E/X/Y,
X ist 1-35 Gew.-% von E/X/Y, und
Y ist 0-49 Gew.-% von E/X/Y.

6. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass in der Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung

E etwa 85 Gew.-% von E/X/Y beträgt und vorzugsweise
X etwa 15 Gew.-% von E/X/Y beträgt und
Y 0 Gew.-% von E/X/Y ist.

7. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss Anspruch 5 oder 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung ein Ionomer ist, welches aufgebaut ist aus teilweise neutralisierten Ethylen-Methacrylsäure-Copolymeren.

8. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass in der Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung die Carbonsäure in einem Ausmass von etwa 22 Gew.-% derselben neutralisiert ist.

9. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung einen Schmelzindex, gemess n gemäss ASTM D-1238, von etwa 14 aufw ist.

10. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss ein m der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, worin das hitzeaktivierbare Treib-

mittel in der Komponent in einer solchen Menge vorhanden ist, dass eine Volumenzunahme der Komponente bei Erhöhung auf die genannte erhöhte Temperatur von etwa 100 % bis etwa 1500 % bewirkt wird, und worin ausserdem die Hitzeaktivierung des hitz aktivierbaren Treibmittels vorzugsweise bei Erwärmung d r Dichtungs- und Dämptungskomponente auf eine Temperatur im Bereich von etwa 100°C bis etwa 200°C, vorzugsweise auf eine Temperatur von etwa 160°C, durchführbar ist.

11. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das hitzeaktivierbare Treibmittel ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend Azodicarbonsäureamide, Benzolsulfonylhydrazide, Toluolsulfonylhydrazide und Mischungen derselben, und worin ein bevorzugtes Treibmittel ein p,p'-Oxybis(benzolsulfonylhydrazid) ist.

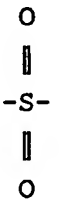
12. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 1-11 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der klebrigmachende Bestandteil ein Harzmaterial und/oder ein Kolophoniummaterial ist, vorzugsweise ein Material ausgewählt aus der Gruppe umfassend Alkylphenol-Formaldehyd-Novolak-Harze, ein partiell polymerisiertes (dimerisiertes) Kolophonium, ein Pentaerythritester von disproportioniertem Tallölharz, ein hydrierter Kolophonium-Pentaerythrit-Ester, ein apolares, aromatisches thermoplastisches Harz mit tiefem Molekulargewicht, ein Glycerinester von Kolophonium und Mischungen von zwei oder mehr der oben genannten Komponenten.

13. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 12 beansprucht, welcher als weitere Komponente ein additives Polymer enthält, vorzugsweise ein additives Polymer, welches der Formel E/X/Y entspricht, worin

E eine Monomereinheit ist, die von Ethylen abgeleitet ist,
X eine Monomereinheit ist, die von einer α,β-ungesättigten Carbonsäure abgeleitet ist, welche 3 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatome enthält, und
Y eine Monomereinheit ist, welche abgeleitet ist von den Monomeren Alkylacrylat, Alkylmethacrylat, Alkylvinylether, Vinylacetat oder Mischungen der genannten Monomereinheiten, in welchen Monomereinheiten die Alkylgruppen 1 bis 12 Kohlenstoffatome aufweisen, und

worin das additive Polymer in seiner Struktur wahlweise Gruppen der Formel

und/oder Gruppen der Formel



enthält, oder worin das zusätzliche Polymer ausgewählt ist aus Gummi des Styroltyps, vorzugsweise Styrol-Butadien-Styrol-Blockpolymere, Styrol-Isopren-Styrol-Blockpolymere und Styrol-Ethylen/Butylen-Styrol-Blockpolymere, und entsprechende Gummi des Styroltyps, die leicht vernetzt sind, wie Styrol-Butadien-Gummi vernetzt mit Divinylbenzol.

14. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in Anspruch 13 beansprucht, worin das additive Polymer der Formel E/X/Y entspricht,
und worin

E mindestens 50 G w.-% von E/X/Y ausmacht,
X 0-35 Gew.-% von E/X/Y ausmacht, und
Y 0-45 G w.-% von E/X/Y ausmacht,

und worin bevorzugte zusätzliche Polymere der entsprechenden Struktur ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe umfassend Ethyl n-Methacrylsäure-Polymere, Ethylen-Vinylacetat-Polymere und Mischungen derselben.

15. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 14 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das additive Polymer in einer Menge von etwa 1 bis 20 Gew.-Teilen bezogen auf die Komponente anwesend ist.

16. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 15 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie als weitere Komponente ein Vernetzungsmittel in einer Menge von etwa 1 bis etwa 5 Gew.-Teilen der genannten Komponente enthält und wobei das Vernetzungsmittel vorzugsweise ein Radikalinitiator, insbesonders bevorzugt ein Peroxid, ist.

17. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in Anspruch 16 beansprucht, worin das genannte Peroxid ein α,α'-bis(t-Butylperoxy)-diisopropylbenzol oder ein Dicumylperoxid ist.

18. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 17 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die genannte Komponente von etwa 1 bis etwa 15 Gew.-Teile eines Weichmachers, vorzugsweise eines Diisooctylphthalates enthält.

19. Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 18 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie enthält:

etwa 64 Gew.-Teile mindestens einer Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte Carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung, welche mindestens teilweise mit einem Metallion neutralisiert ist,
etwa 7 Gew.-Teile mindestens eines hitzeaktivierbaren Treibmittels,
etwa 7,5 Gew.-Teile mindestens eines klebrigmachenden Bestandteils und wahlweise
0 bis etwa 3 Gew.-Teile eines Vernetzungsmittels.

20. Verfahren zur Herstellung der trockenen, anfänglich nichtklebrigen, expandierbaren Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die folgenden Bestandteile zusammengegeben werden:

etwa 30 bis etwa 80 Gew.-Teile der Komponente mindestens einer Ethylen-α,β-ethylenisch ungesättigte carbonsäure-Copolymerzusammensetzung, welche mindestens teilweise mit einem Metallion neutralisiert ist,
etwa 0,1 bis etwa 10 Gew.-Teile der Komponente mindestens eines hitzeaktivierbaren Treibmittels, welches hitzeaktivierbare Treibmittel in einer ausreichenden Menge vorhanden ist, um das Volumen der Komponente bei Erhitzen auf die genannte vorbestimmte erhöhte Temperatur zu vergrössern, und
mindestens ein klebrigmachender Bestandteil in einer Menge von etwa 1 bis etwa 10 Gew.-Teilen bezogen auf die Komponente, um mindestens der äusseren Oberfläche der Komponente Klebrigkeit zu verleihen, wenn sie bei der genannten vorbestimmten erhöhten Temperatur expandiert wird, und
wahlweise weitere Bestandteile,
und wobei die entsprechende Mischung gebildet und geformt wird, so dass die entsprechende trockene anfänglich nichtklebrige, expandierbare Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente entsteht.

21. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 20 beansprucht, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine Dämpfungs- und Dichtungskomponente gemäss einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 19 hergestellt wird.

22. Verwendung der trockenen anfänglich nicht klebrigen expandierbaren Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss Anspruch 1 für das Abdichten von und das Bereitstellen einer akustischen Dämpfung für Strukturen, die einen Bereich definieren, der mindestens teilweise eingeschlossen ist und der während des Herstellungsverfahrens einer vorbestimmten erhöhten Temperatur unterworfen wird, welches Verfahren di Schritte des Einbringens der g nannten trockenen nichtklebrigen expandierbaren Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente in d n genannten Bereich umfasst, derart, dass, wenn die Komponente der genannten erhöht n T mperatur unterworfen wird, die Kompon nt in inem gewissen Mass expandiert, und das klebrigmachende Mittel zusammen mit der Zusam-

mensetzung mindestens die äuss re Oberfläche der genannten Komponente dazu bringt, klebrig zu w rden und dabei adhesiv an die Oberfläche der Struktur zu binden, die den Bereich definiert, und die expandierte Komponente dichtet den Bereich der Struktur derart, dass sie eine Dämpfung ergibt, welch im wesentlichen die Infiltration von Feuchtigkeit und Luft verhindert und störende Geräusche vermindert.

23. Verwendung gemäss Anspruch 22, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass ine Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente gemäss einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 19 verwendet wird.

24. Verwendung gemäss Anspruch 22 oder 23, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die erhöhte Temperatur, der der Bereich unterzogen wird, auf den die Dämpfungs- und Dichtungskomponente aufgebracht worden ist, um zu expandieren und die Komponente adhesiv zu binden, eine Temperatur im Bereich von 100°C bis etwa 200°C ist, vorzugsweise eine Temperatur im Bereich von 115 bis 200°C, und insbesonders bevorzugt eine Temperatur im Bereich von 120 bis 160°C.

25. Verwendung gemäss einem der Ansprüche 22 bis 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass infolge des Erhitzens des Bereichs, auf den die Dichtungs- und Dämpfungskomponente aufgebracht worden ist, die genannte Komponente ihr Volumen um etwa 100 % bis etwa 1500 % erhöht.

Revendications

1. Une matière d'étanchéité sèche, expansible, étant non gluante au départ, pour l'isolation et pour fournir une isolation acoustique, dont ladite matière se dilate et devient gluante au moins au niveau de la surface extérieure de ladite matière, lorsqu'elle est chauffée à une température élevée prédéterminée, caractérisée en ce que la matière contient les éléments suivants ou consiste en les éléments suivants :

   environ 30 à environ 80 parts en poids de la matière qui est le copolymère d'éthylène-acide carboxylique étant éthyléniquement non saturé, qui est au moins partiellement neutralisée par un ion métallique,
   environ 0,1 à environ 10 parts en poids de la composante qui est au moins un propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur, dont le propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur est présent dans une quantité suffisante pour augmenter le volume de la composante lorsqu'elle est chauffée à ladite température élevée prédéterminée et
   au moins un élément visqueux dans une quantité d'environ 1 à environ 10 parts en poids de la matière, afin de transmettre un caractère gluant à au moins la surface extérieure de la matière, lorsqu'elle est dilatée à ladite température élevée prédéterminée.

2. Matière d'étanchéité selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce qu'elle contient au moins un autre élément qui est sélectionné d'un groupe renfermant :

   - des polymères additifs,
   - des agents à réticulation,
   - des accélérateurs, de préférence des accélérateurs pour l'activation du propulseur d'aérosol chimique, activable par la chaleur,
   - des promoteurs d'adhésion pour améliorer l'adhésion de la matière dilatée sur certains substrats,
   - des plastifiants,
   - des agents de remplissage,
   - des pigments, et
   - des mélanges de deux ou plusieurs des éléments supplémentaires susmentionnés.

3. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que l'ion métallique de la composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé est sélectionné du groupe consistant en zinc, sodium, potassium, lithium, magnésium, aluminium, strontium et des mélanges de deux ou plusieurs des ions métalliques susmentionnés, et dont un ion métallique préféré dudit groupe est le zinc.

4. Matière d'étanchéité selon une des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisée en ce que la composition copolymérique d'éthylèn -acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé étant au moins partiellement neutralisé par un ion métallique, dispose d'un indice d fluidité d'environ 0,2 à environ 14 comme mesuré par ASTM D-1238.

5. Matière d'étanchéité selon une des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisée en ce qu la c mposition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé qui est au moins partiellement neutralisée par un ion métalliqu , est l'une correspondant à la formule

E/X/Y

dans laquelle

E correspond à l'éthylène,
X correspond à l'acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé, qui contient 3 à 8 d'atomes de carbone et
Y est présent, le cas échéant, et correspond à un monomère éthyléniquement insaturé qui est de préférence sélectionné du groupe comprenant l'acrylate d'alkyle, le méthacrylate d'alkyle, des éthers vinyliques d'alkyle, des acétates vinyliques, du monoxyde de carbone, du dioxyde de soufre ou des mélanges de deux ou plusieurs des composantes susmentionnées dans lesquelles les groupes d'alkyle contiennent à partir de 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et

dans lequel les groupes carboxyliques de X sont au moins partiellement neutralisés à un degré compris entre 5 à 90%, et
dans lequel le copolymère de la formule E/X/Y de la composition est de préférence comme suit :

E est au moins 50 % en poids de E/X/Y,
X correspond à 1 - 35 % en poids de E/X/Y, et
Y correspond à 0 - 49 % en poids de E/X/Y.

6. Matière d'étanchéité selon la revendication 5, caractérisée en ce que dans la composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé,

E correspond à environ 85% en poids de E/X/Y, et de préférence
X correspond à environ 15% en poids de E/X/Y, et
Y correspond à 0% en poids de E/X/Y.

7. Matière d'étanchéité selon la revendication 5 ou 6, caractérisée en ce que la composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé est un ionomère qui est composé de copolymères partiellement neutralisés d'éthylène-d'acide méthalcrylique.

8. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 à 7, caractérisée en ce que dans la composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé, l'acide carboxylique est neutralisé à un degré d'environ 22% en poids par rapport à ce dernier.

9. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 à 8, caractérisée en ce que la composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé dispose d'un indice de fusion d'environ 14, comme mesuré par ASTM D-1238.

10. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 à 9, dans laquelle le propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur est présent dans la matière dans une telle quantité, qu'une augmentation du volume de la matière d'environ 100% à environ 1500% est entraînée lorsqu'elle est disposée à ladite température élevée, et dans laquelle en plus l'activation par la chaleur du propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur est effectuée de préférence en chauffant la matière d'étanchéité à une température comprise entre 100°C à environ 200°C, de préférence à une température d'environ 160°C.

11. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 à 10, caractérisée en ce que le propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur est sélectionné du groupe comprenant des azodicarbonamides, du benzène-sulfonyle hydrazides, du toluène sulfonyle hydrazides et des mélanges de ces derniers, et dont un propulseur d'aérosol préféré est le p,p'-oxybis (benzène-sulfonyl hydrazide).

12. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des r vendications 1 à 11, caractérisé en c que l'agent visqueux est un matériel de résine et/ou un matériel de colophane, de préférence un matériel sélectionné du groupe renfermant les résin s

d'alkyle phénol-formaldéhyde novolak, une colophan partiellement polymérisée (dimérisé), un ster de p nta-érythritole du tallol disproportionné, une résine d'ester de pentaérythritole hydrogénée, une résine thermoplastique aromatique à faible poids moléculaire, une colophan d'ester de glycérol non polaire, t des mélanges de deux ou plusieurs des composantes susmentionnées.

13. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 2 à 12, qui contient comme composante supplémentair un polymère additif, de préférence un polymère additif qui correspond à la formule E/X/Y, dont

E est une unité monomérique dérivée d'éthylène,
X est une unité monomérique dérivée d'un acide carboxylique-α,β-non saturé renfermant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone, et
Y est une unité monomérique qui est dérivée des monomères d'acrylate d'alkyle, de méthacrylate d'alkyle, des éthers vinyliques d'alkyle, des acétates vinyliques ou des mélanges desdites unités monomériques dans lesquelles les unités monomériques des groupes d'alkyle ont 1 à 12 atomes de carbone, et

dont le polymère additif, au besoin, renferme dans sa structure des radicaux de la formule

et/ou des radicaux de la formule

ou dont le polymère additif est sélectionné des caoutchoucs du type styrène, de préférence des blocs polymères styrène-butadiène-styrène, des blocs polymères styrène-isoprène-styrène, et des blocs polymères styrène-éthylène/butylène-styrène, et des caoutchoucs du type styrène correspondant qui sont légèrement réticulés, comme du caoutchouc styrène-butadiène réticulé par du benzène divinylique.

14. Matière d'étanchéité selon la revendication 13, dont le copolymère additif correspond à la formule E/X/Y, et dont

E est au moins 50% en poids de E/X/Y,
X est 0 à 35% en poids de E/X/Y, et
Y est 0 à 45% en poids de E/X/Y,

et dont les polymères additifs préférés de la structure correspondante sont sélectionnés du groupe renfermant des polymères d'éthylène-acide méthacrylique, des polymères d'éthylène-acétate vinylique, et des mélanges de ces derniers.

15. Matière d'étanchéité selon une des revendications 2 à 14, caractérisée en ce que le polymère additif est présent en une quantité d'environ 1 à 20 parts en poids de la matière.

16. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 2 à 15, caractérisée en ce qu'elle renferme comme composante supplémentaire un agent de réticulation dans une quantité d'environ 1 à environ 5 parts en poids de ladite matière, et dont l'agent de réticulation est, de préférence, un initiateur de radicaux libres, en particulier préféré est un peroxyde.

17. Matière d'étanchéité selon la revendication 16, dont ledit peroxyde est un α,α'-bis(t-butylperoxy)-diisopropylbenzène ou un dicumyle peroxyde.

18. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des rev ndications 2 à 17, caractérisé en ce que ladite matière renferm nviron 1 à nviron 15 parts en poids d'un plastifiant, de préférence un diisooctylphthalate.

19. Matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 1 à 18, caractérisée en ce qu' lle contient :

environ 64 parts en poids d'au moins une composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé étant au moins partiellement neutralisée par un ion métallique,
environ 7 parts en poids d'au moins un propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur,
environ 7,5 parts en poids d'au moins un agent visqueux et, au besoin,
0 à environ 3 parts en poids d'un agent à réticulation.

20. Procédé pour préparer la matière d'étanchéité sèche, expansible, étant non gluante au départ, selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les composantes suivantes sont combinées :

environ 30 à environ 80 parts en poids de la composante d'au moins une composition copolymérique d'éthylène-acide carboxylique-α,β-éthyléniquement insaturé étant au moins partiellement neutralisée par un ion métallique,
environ 0,1 à environ 10 parts en poids de la composante d'au moins un propulseur d'aérosol activable par la chaleur, dont le propulseur d'aérosol activé par la chaleur est présent dans une quantité suffisante pour augmenter le volume de la composante lorsqu'elle est chauffée à ladite température élevée prédéterminée, et
au moins un agent visqueux dans une quantité comprise entre environ 1 à environ 10 parts en poids de la matière afin de transmettre un caractère gluant à au moins la surface extérieure de la matière lorsqu'elle est dilatée à ladite température élevée prédéterminée, et
au besoin, d'autres composantes,
et dont le mélange correspondant est formé et mis en forme afin de résulter dans une matière d'étanchéité sèche, non gluante au départ, et expansible.

21. Procédé selon la revendication 20, caractérisé en ce qu'une matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 2 à 19 est préparée.

22. Utilisation d'une matière d'étanchéité sèche, non gluante au départ, expansible, selon la revendication 1, pour isoler et pour fournir une isolation acoustique aux structures définissant un domaine qui est au moins partiellement enfermé, et qui est soumise aux températures élevées prédéterminées pendant une opération de fabrication, renfermant les étapes d'introduction d'une matière d'étanchéité sèche, non gluante, expansible, dans ledit domaine, si bien que, quand la matière est soumise auxdites températures élevées, la matière se dilate à un certain degré, et l'agent visqueux en association avec la matière aide au moins la surface extérieure de la matière à devenir gluante, et forme ainsi une adhésion sur la surface de la structure définissant ledit domaine, et la matière dilatée se prête à isoler le domaine de la structure afin de présenter une isolation qui empêche sensiblement l'infiltration de l'humidité et de l'air et qui réduit des bruits gênants.

23. Utilisation selon la revendication 22, caractérisée en ce que la matière d'étanchéité selon l'une des revendications 2 à 19 est utilisée.

24. Utilisation selon la revendication 22 ou 23, caractérisée en ce que les températures élevées auxquelles le domaine où la matière d'étanchéité a été introduite est soumis, afin de dilater la matière bien collée, représentent une température comprise entre 100°C et environ 200°C, de préférence, une température comprise entre 115°C et 200°C, et plus spécialement préférée une température comprise entre 120 à 160°C.

25. Utilisation selon l'une des revendications 22 à 24, caractérisée en ce que par le chauffage du domaine où la matière d'étanchéité a été introduite, ladite matière augmente son volume d'environ 100% à environ 1500%.